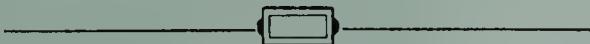


Saltburn-by-the-Sea Urban District.



**NORTH RIDING (GUISBOROUGH)
COMBINED DISTRICTS.**

. R E P O R T . for the Year 1925

of the Medical Officer of Health,

C. R. GIBSON, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

D.P.H.

Guisborough :

Printed by Stokeld & Sons, Fountain Street,

1926.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE
SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

THE Ministry of Health, in circular 648, have requested that the Annual Report, for 1925, of the Medical Officer of Health be drawn up on fuller lines than the immediately preceding ones: that it be, in fact, what is called a Survey Report, and I therefore present this Report in accordance with the Ministry's requirements.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (acres) 549.

Population : Census 1921, 4,719.

Registrar General's Estimate, 1925, 4,822.

Number of *Inhabited Houses* (1921) 742.

New houses erected, mid-1921 to mid-1925: 105.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921): 784.

Rateable Value : £26,822.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £102.

Physical Features and General Character of the Area :—The district is a small triangular area: its base being the coastal cliffs of boulder clay and oolite shale, some 150 feet high, with, at their foot, a wide sandy beach washed by the North Sea; its eastern border the deep wooded glen of the Skelton Beck; and on the west a less distinct boundary within which is another wooded glen, Hazelgrove. Most of the area is tolerably level, sloping gently to the cliffs and the two glens. The developed portion adjoins the coast, between the two glens; behind it is agricultural land.

Social Conditions :—It is a sea-side resort and residential town. Two-thirds of the houses have six or more rooms: it has by far the smallest proportion of what may be called "working-class houses" of any district in the North Riding. At the 1921 census 25% of the occupied males returned their occupations as commercial, financial, clerical, etc.; 16% were metal-workers, employed in steel-works in adjoining districts; and 14% were railway and other transport workers. These are the main male occupations.

The ratio of occupied females to occupied males is high, approximately as 5 to 8, compared with less than 1 to 3 in Redcar, and 1 to 7 in the Skelton and Brotton District. As a larger proportion of the population are earning income, the general standard of living is higher than in neighbouring districts.

Vital Statistics :—Being somewhat exceptional in the North Riding in the social composition of its population, with also its distribution over the various ages and the two sexes, the district presents unusual features in its vital statistics. The most prominent is the lowness of the birth-rate: in 1925 this was 13.1 per thousand inhabitants; in 1924, 11.7, the average for urban districts and boroughs in the Riding being 20.5; in 1923 it was 11.3 against a Riding urban average of 21.1. This comparative lowness has existed for many years, although here, as elsewhere, the birth-rate is now much below the usual level of pre-war years; in 1909—1913 the local birth-rate was as high as 20.7. From this continued smaller addition of young lives there follows a lower proportion of young adults which affects adversely not only the birth-rate but also the death-rate. The average annual death-rate in the district over the years 1921—1925, has been 12.4, the average over England and Wales being 12.2; correcting for the age and sex distribution of the population as shown at the 1921 census the standardised death-rate (which is the hypothetical death-rate on the assumption that the population had been distributed as regards age and sex according to the proportions existing throughout the whole country in 1911 is 11.8, still a comparatively high rate, considering the advantages the district enjoys. The death-rate in these last five years was almost exactly equal to what it was in 1909—1913, the highest five year average for some years. As regards individual years the death-rate in 1925 has been 13.1, and in 1924, 11.7. Infant mortality has been low, the district experiencing a rate of $43\frac{1}{2}$ infant deaths per thousand births in 1925, and $66\frac{1}{2}$ the previous year.

The main facts of the vital statistics are that the birth-rate now is reduced to equality with the death-rate, which is itself showing no tendency to diminish but rather increase. More encouragement is derived from a study of the ages at which death takes place: in the two years 1886 and 1887 only 17% of the total deaths in the district were of persons who had attained or passed the age of 60; in the five years 1910—1914, 47% of the total deaths were of persons who had attained or passed the still higher age of 65; while in the five years 1921—1925 this percentage had further increased to 56%. The chance of living to a ripe age is progressively improving.

Poor-Law Relief :—In common with neighbouring districts this one has suffered from the industrial depression of the last five years, but, owing to its social composition, poor-law relief and unemployment have not been so prevalent.

Extent to which Hospitals are used :—Of the 141 deaths of residents in the last three years, 12 have occurred in hospitals—a proportion of 1 in 12, slightly below the average for the Guisborough Union. Six of these deaths occurred in the North Ormesby Hospital, two in North Riding Infirmary—both at Middlesbrough,—and four in mental hospitals. No deaths

of residents occurred in the Union Infirmary at Guisborough: in each of the other districts of the Union a large proportion of the institutional deaths were in this hospital.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Hospitals provided or subsidised:

	(a) by the Local Authority.	(b) by the County Council.
(1) Tuberculosis	—	Wensleydale Sanatorium, Aysgarth. Rutson Hospital, Northallerton. Phillipson's Home, Stannington. Morris Grange, Catterick.
(2) Maternity	—	Middlesbrough Maternity Hospital.
(3) Children	—	—
(4) Fever	Isolation Hospital.	—
(5) Smallpox	Joint Smallpox Hospital, near New Marske.	—
(6) Other	—	—

Isolation Hospital:—The Council's Isolation Hospital, on a site in the Guisborough Rural District, a short distance outside the district boundary on the Marske road, was constructed in 1914 of wood and asbestos cement sheets. It contains two six-bedded wards, a one-bedded room which is also used for patients, and accommodation for a nurse and a caretaker. Water is laid on, and suitable bath-rooms and water-closets provided. Heating is by stoves, lighting by oil-lamps. The hospital is on the telephone system, a caretaker is always resident, and a nurse is obtained when there are patients. During recent years improvements have been effected by the provision of a coal-shed and wash-house, and the re-modelling of the cesspool taking the hospital drainage, now designed to prevent leakage to the neighbouring pond.

Joint Smallpox Hospital:—The Council is a member of the Guisborough Joint Smallpox Hospital Board, maintaining a hospital on a site in the Guisborough Rural District, between New Marske and Dunsdale, and east of the Redcar Waterworks Pumping Station. The buildings comprise: (a) a wood and galvanised iron ward-block, containing two wards, each with six beds, and, in the central portion, a kitchen and three bedrooms; (b) a contact block, asbestos cement sheets and wood, containing two bedrooms and a connecting living-room; (c) a wood and galvanised iron laundry, ambulance and coal-shed; (d) a small disinfecting hut.

The water supply was altered in 1924 and is now pumped to a storage tank on the hospital site from the neighbouring Redcar pumping station. The drainage system also has been entirely relaid during the latter half of 1925, and is now taken to a small covered settling

tank outside the hospital site, from which it is discharged through open-jointed agricultural pipes by laud filtration. Heating of the wards is by coke stoves, lighting by oil lamps. The hospital is not on the telephone system. There is a resident caretaker and nurses are obtained when required. Thirteen smallpox patients were admitted to the hospital from Redcar in the first half of 1925, as well as three patients from the Guisborough Rural District. In 1924 twenty smallpox cases from Redcar were treated there, and in the preceding two years two suspected cases had been admitted, one from Redcar and the other from Guisborough Urban District, neither being finally diagnosed as smallpox.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children in the Area: Nil.

Ambulance Facilities :—(a) for Infectious Cases: A cab is maintained at one of the livery stables in the town for hire by the Council in transporting infectious cases. It is disinfected by the sanitary department after use and there is no reason to think that it is ever used for any other purpose than the taking of fever cases to hospital, but it would be advisable that the vehicle should remain under the control of the Council.

(b) for Non-infectious and Accident cases: There is none in the district.

Clinics and Treatment Centres:

	Provided by the Local Authority.	Provided or subsidised by the County Council.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.	—	—
School Clinic 	—	At South Bank, and Carlin How.
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	—	Skelton.
Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases ...	—	At Stockton & Thornaby Hospital.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority: particulars of these are given in Table 6. Mr. Young holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Professional Nursing in the Home:—There is a voluntary District Nursing Association and a private Nursing Home. There is no public provision for the nursing of infectious diseases, such as measles, etc., in the home.

Midwives: The local authority make no payment to practising midwives, of whom there is one in the area.

Chemical Work:—None has been called for in recent years.

Legislation in force in the District: See Table 4.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water :—The Cleveland Water Company supplies the whole district. Its water is obtained from a gathering-ground on the moors of the Cleveland Hills, some five miles south of the district. The water is soft and pure, and sufficient in quantity: five years ago the average consumption per head in the district was given as 26.3 gallons daily. The great majority of the houses have water-taps inside the house.

Rivers and Streams :—Pollution of the stream in Hazelgrove has been remedied by sewerage improvements.

Drainage and Sewerage :—A combined system of drainage exists. In the last three years the sewerage system has been remodelled to cope with the present and future needs of the district. All the sewers now join and are discharged to sea at a low-water outfall on the rocks outside the eastern boundary of the district. The new sewer is estimated to be able to deal with the drainage from the whole of the district when fully developed, plus a further 120 acres outside the boundary which would naturally drain in this direction. The sewers, therefore, are now of ample capacity, pollution of the stream in Hazelgrove has been ended, and also the former occasional fouling of the beach.

Closet Accommodation :—The whole of the area, with the exception of outlying farms and cottages, is on the water-carriage system, the last seven dry closets in the town being converted in 1923. There are approximately 1,250 water-closets in the district. There is one cess-pool in the district, at the Golf Club, which is emptied by the Sanitary Department.

Scavenging :—House refuse is removed by Council workmen to a tip at Hob Hill, 200 yards from the nearest cottages.

There exists in the area :—

Ashpits	-	-	-	-	41
Moveable Ash-bins	-	-	-	-	655
Tip-up bins	-	-	-	-	100
Other receptacles	-	-	-	-	210
					<hr/>
Total	-				1,006

In all new buildings tip-up bins (of Agar or Quine pattern) are installed where external walls of yards abut on back streets, and portable covered metal bins in other cases.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area :—An abstract of work done is given in Table 5.

Smoke Abatement :—All smoke in the district is from the domestic hearth or the railway engine-sheds and is usually negligible in amount. No action has been taken with a view to abatement.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws and Regulations :—

(1) Offensive trades : in order to control the establishment of such businesses the Council declared in 1922 the trade of fish-frier to be an offensive trade. There are two fried-fish shops in the district, both established prior to this.

(2) underground sleeping-rooms : there are none in the district.

Schools :—There are one public elementary, one secondary, and three private schools in the district, two of these being boarding schools. The sanitary condition of all is satisfactory.

Housing.

General Housing Conditions in the Area :—In the 1919 Housing Survey there was estimated to be a shortage of 60 working-class houses. At the 1921 census 8 of the 200 occupied four or five-roomed houses were inhabited by two families, and 20 of the 285 six to eight-roomed houses by two or more families ; the census further showed that according to the standard of accommodation of all England and Wales in 1911 the district had a surplus of 887 rooms, or the accommodation per person in the district in 1921 was more than five-fourths that in all England and Wales in 1911. No great shortage therefore existed in the census year, and since then building, both private and by the Council, has been active. The Council have recently completed 25 houses and are engaged in the erection of a further 25. From the middle of 1921 to the middle of 1925 the total number of new houses completed has been 105, more than one-eighth the previous number of private dwellings in the district.

The natural increase of the population, by excess of births over deaths, is at present negligible, but there is a steady influx of new families into the town, attracted by its residential qualities. The Registrar-General has estimated the population, from 1921 to 1925, as practically stationary : the large amount of building activity in that period tends to negative this view, and an increase at the rate of about 80 persons per annum is probable. This increase is likely to continue and to be accelerated by any return of prosperity.

Overcrowding :—There is no serious overcrowding. Slighter cases are rarely met with, usually due to two families sharing an insufficiently large house : one such was noted in 1925, notice served, and accommodation found elsewhere.

Fitness of Houses :—The general standard of repair is satisfactory : the most frequent defects noted in the smaller houses are defective paving of yards, defective eaves, gutters, and rain water pipes, and absence of damp-proof courses. In one of the older areas the building of houses too close together has resulted in defective lighting and ventilation especially in the back rooms.

Unhealthy Areas :—No complaints have been received no representations made.

Bye-laws relating to Houses, etc.:—Remodelled bye-laws for New Streets and Buildings were approved in 1923, and operate satisfactorily. Any need for bye-laws for houses let in lodgings, etc., has not yet arisen.

Housing Statistics for the year 1925 are given in Table 7.

General and Miscellaneous:—A Town-planning scheme has been in preparation and the outline may be completed in the current year.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) **Milk Supply:**—Milk is brought into the town by road twice daily from farms within or just outside the district. There are six registered retail purveyors in the district: no registration has been refused or revoked. No licences have been granted, up to the end of 1925, for the sale of milk under special designations ("Grade A" etc.), and no bacteriological examination of milk has been made.

(b) **Meat:**—Arrangements for the inspection of meat under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, work satisfactorily. No demand has been made for the marking of meat. The quality of the meat sold in the district is uniformly high.

There are no meat stalls nor stores in the district; in shops notices are displayed requesting customers to refrain from handling meat. Protection from dust is generally satisfactory.

Private Slaughterhouses in use:

	In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered	2	2	2
Licensed	1	1	2
Total	3	3	4

(c) **Other Foods:**—No unsound foods came under notice. Bakehouses are generally satisfactory.

(d) No cases of food-poisoning in the district have come to my notice.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases.

The following table indicates the prevalence of the most important notifiable infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) in recent years:—

	Total Notifications received in period						1921-1925.
	1916-1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	
Scarlet Fever	11	11	3	5	9	4	32
Diphtheria	11	3	0	4	2	0	9
Enteric Fever	1	1	0	0	0	0	1

There has been no case of encephalitis lethargica nor of smallpox within the whole period covered by the above table. The incidence of notifiable infectious disease has therefore been very slight of recent years, with no epidemic prevalence.

On the other hand measles and whooping-cough, here as elsewhere, return in epidemics at more or less regular intervals, are responsible for much ill-health and cause a certain number of deaths. From 1921 to 1925 each of these diseases was responsible for 3 deaths.

The deaths caused in the district by influenza, in each of the eight years from 1918 to 1925, have been :—9, 7, 1, 6, 3, 2, 5 and 6. In the last two years therefore this disease has had a serious effect on the death-rate, the epidemics, with pulmonary complications, developed in the spring.

Your Council, with their sanitary officers, lessen the spread of infectious disease in various ways, which may be summarized as :—

- (1) Assisting in the diagnosis, by, for example, bacteriological methods.
- (2) Insisting on proper isolation, where it can be legally enforced and providing hospital treatment for cases where home conditions make this imperative.
- (3) Advising as to the abstention from day-school, Sunday-school, etc., of contacts.
- (4) Disinfecting infected articles and rooms.
- (5) Aiding the treatment by the provision of a hospital and nursing for the purpose.
- (6) Aiding the treatment, in diphtheria, by the free provision of diphtheria antitoxin.

Free examination of bacteriological material from suspected cases of diphtheria has been afforded by the Council since 1901. Up till 1924 this was carried out at the Laboratory of the College of Medicine, Newcastle, but, in order to avoid postal delays, from 1924 onwards, swabs have been examined by the medical officer of health. There is no doubt that the value of this examination is appreciated, and the number of swabs submitted for report increases steadily: in 1902 and 1903 there were 120 notified cases of diphtheria in the whole Guisborough Union and 58 swabs were submitted, or about 10 swabs for every 20 cases: in 1908 and 1909, for every 20 cases there were 15 swabs sent in: in 1920 and 1921, 37 swabs for every 20 cases; and in 1924 and 1925, 84 swabs for every 20 cases.

Free bacteriological examination is also provided in suspected cases of enteric fever, this being performed by the Laboratory of the College of Medicine, Newcastle.

The Isolation Hospital accommodation has been already described. Of the 32 cases of scarlet fever notified from 1921 to 1925, 22 were treated in the hospital, and also two of the nine cases of diphtheria.

Disinfection of premises is carried out by means of formalin lamps.

Diphtheria antitoxin has been supplied free by the Council since 1910. A store is maintained, in 4000-unit phials, at the Council Offices, for the local practitioners to obtain when necessary. Neither Schick nor Dick tests have yet been employed.

Particulars of notifications received during the year are given in Table 1.

Tuberculosis:—The number of new cases that have come to my knowledge, by notification or otherwise, during 1925, and also the number of deaths from the disease, at different ages, is given in Table 2. The death-rate from all forms shows a gradual decline: in 1904—1908 it was 1.43; in 1909—1913, 0.84; in 1914—1918, 0.82; and in 1919—1923, 0.75.

The administrative measures that are employed are:—

- (1) As an aid to diagnosis free examination of sputa is offered by the local authority.
- (2) When a case is notified, the premises are visited by the medical officer of health action is taken in regard to any housing defects or overcrowding discovered, general advice as to prevention of infection given, and assistance offered through the private medical attendant in bringing the patient into touch with the County Council scheme for treatment.
- (3) Spitting cups and disinfectant are supplied free.
- (4) Disinfection of rooms occupied by the patient is carried out when the patient is removed.

The notification of cases is fairly complete, less so in the non-pulmonary form than in the pulmonary tuberculosis. All the fatal cases in 1925 had been previously notified.

Under the Articles of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade, and also under sec. 62 of the Public Health Act 1925, referring to compulsory removal to hospital of certain tuberculous cases, no action has yet been found necessary.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Under the Notification of Births Act practically all the births are notified to me within 36 hours. The information received is transmitted weekly to the County Medical Officer of Health and to the local registrar of births.

Births registered in 1925	-	-	-	-	46
Live births notified in 1925	-	-	-	-	44
Still births notified in 1925	-	-	-	-	2
Total births notified by midwives in 1925	-	-	-	-	5

The course of infant mortality in the district is given in the following table:—

Infant Mortality Rate (infant deaths per 1000 births).

5 years 1894—1898	-	-	-	100
5 years 1899—1903	-	-	-	58
5 years 1904—1908	-	-	-	94
5 years 1909—1913	-	-	-	80
5 years 1914—1918	-	-	-	62
5 years 1919—1923	-	-	-	67

The rate in the two years 1924 and 1925 together has been 55. These figures, taking into account the progress since 1908, can be regarded as satisfactory.

Maternal mortality connected with child bearing is also, when viewed by the standard of the average of the whole country, not unduly high. In the eight years 1918—1925 there were no deaths from puerperal sepsis, as compared with 1.54 deaths per thousand births in England and Wales in the years 1918 to 1924; in the same periods the maternal deaths from causes, other than sepsis, connected with child-bearing were, both in England and Wales and in your district, at the rate of 2.2 per thousand births.

There has also been no case of ophthalmia neonatorum notified in the eight years 1918—1925.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

20th July, 1926.

C. R. GIBSON.

1. Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1925.

Disease.	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted in Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	..	—	—
Diphtheria	...	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	4	2
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	—	—
Puerperal Fever	...	—	—
Pneumonia	...	2	2
Other diseases generally notifiable :—			
Enceph. Lethargica	...	—	—
Erysipelas	...	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—

2. TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Periods.	Deaths.							
	New Cases.				Pulmonary.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5—9 years	...	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
10—14 years	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—19 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 years	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
55—64 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All ages	...	1	1	3	2	—	1	1

3. LABORATORY WORK, ETC.

4. ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS

in force in the Districts.

16

	Borough of Redcar.	Guisborough Rural District.	Guisborough Urban District.	Guisborough Urban District.	Loftus Urban District.	Saltburn-by-the-Sea Urban District.	Skelton and Brotton Urban District.
A. ADOPTIVE ACTS.							
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	Adopted 1921	—	—	—	Adopted 1891	Adopted 1891	—
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890,							
Part III Adopted 1891	Adopted 1896	Adopted 1893	Adopted 1891	Adopted 1891	Adopted 1891	Adopted 1896
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907,							
Chief Sanitary Sections ...	Adopted 1908	—	—	Adopted 1912	Adopted 1908	Adopted 1908	Adopted 1912
B. BYELAWS.							
New Streets and Buildings ...	1921	1925	1925	1925	1923	1923	1925
Cleansing of Footways, Removal of House Refuse, Cleansing of Privies, etc. ...	1893	1901	1893	1879	—	—	1879
Nuisances	1893	—	1893	1879	1882	1882	1879
Common Lodging Houses ...	1893	1878	1893	1879	1882	1882	1879
Slaughter-houses ...	1893	1901	1893	1879	1882	1882	1879
Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	1924	1914	1917	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades ...	1922	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses let in lodgings ...	1925	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. REGULATIONS.							
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ...	1895	—	—	1900	1900	1900	1906
Removal to Hospital of Persons brought within the District by any ship or boat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. ABSTRACT OF THE WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

	Number dealt with.	Informal Notices.	Statutory Notices.	Result.	Remarks.
Nuisances	...	26	0	Compliance	—
Slaughter-houses	...	4	4	Compliance	—
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	9	3	Compliance	—
Bakehouses	...	6	3	Compliance	—
Factories and Workshops (other than bakehouses)	22	3	0	Compliance	—
Offensive Trades	...	2 (fish-frying)	1	0	Compliance
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	1	0	0	—
Music Halls, Cinemas, etc.	...	2	0	0	—
Premises Disinfected	...	12	0	0	—

6. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

	Borough of Redcar.	Guisborough Rural District.	Guisborough Urban District.	Loftus Urban District.	Saltburn-by-the-Sea Urban District.	Skelton & Brotton Urban District.
A. WHOLE-TIME OFFICERS.						
Medical Officer of Health ...						
Sanitary Inspectors	Mr. W. Tutin Mr. R. Milligan from July 21	Mr. G. W. Shipley*	Mr. R. H. Kilburn*	Mr. P. H. Audsley*	Mr. T. Young*	Mr. A. R. Crammer* until March 31 Mr. A. Cummings from April 1
B PART-TIME OFFICERS.						
Medical Officers to Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	—	—	Dr. Bland Dr. Stain-thorpe	Dr. Stephen	—	Dr. Botham Dr. Caldwell Dr. Howe

* Also Surveyor for the district concerned.

7. HOUSING.

	Borough of Redcar.	Guisborough Rural District.	Guisborough Urban District.	Loftus Urban District.	Saltburn Urban District.	Skelton & Brotton Urban District.
New Houses erected in 1925						
Total	381	15	2	1	66	0
With Subsidy	115	13	2	0	66	0
Without Subsidy	50	2	1	1	0	0
Under District Council Scheme	216	0	0	0	19	0
Houses inspected under Public Health or Housing Acts	33	0	27	21	6	232
Houses inspected under Housing Regu- lations	27	0	9	3	6	232
Houses found unfit for habitation	10	0	0	0	0	0
Houses found requiring repair	50	0	9	8	6	190
Houses repaired in consequence of informal notices	50	0	7	5	3	121
Proceedings under Sec. 3 of the Housing Act 1925						
(1) Houses respecting which formal notices were served	0	0	2	3	3	10
(2) Houses rendered fit by Owners	0	0	2	3	3	4
(3) Houses rendered fit by L. A.	0	0	0	0	0	3
(4) Houses voluntarily closed by Owners	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proceedings under Public Health Acts :						
(1) Houses respecting which formal notices were served	0	0	0	0	6	5
(2) Houses repaired by Owners	0	0	0	0	6	4
(3) Houses repaired by L. A.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proceedings under Secs. 11, 14, 15 of the Housing Act 1925						
Closing Order made	10	0	0	0	0	0
Other action	0	0	0	0	0	0

8. COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

	Skelton & Brotton Urban District.	Loftus Urban District.	Guisborough Urban District.	Guisborough Rural District.	Borough of Redcar.	Saltburn-by-the-Sea Urban District.	England and Wales.
Percentage of houses in 1921 with fewer than six rooms	87	86	84	75	69	35	(70)
Birth-rate	{ 1925 ..	18.7	17.7	21.0	18.7	17.2	18.3
	{ 1924 ..	20.6	19.9	20.9	20.0	19.1	18.8
Death-rate	{ 1925 ..	10.4	10.4	14.2	11.9	11.2	12.2
	{ 1924 ..	11.9	9.2	14.6	13.9	12.0	11.7
Infant Mortality Rate	{ 1925 ..	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	110	81	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
	{ 1924 ..	77	43	68	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	66 $\frac{1}{2}$

Comparisons between localities are open to many fallacies: differences in social composition (such as are indicated in the first row of the table) must be taken into consideration; further, before comparing birth-rates a knowledge of the relative proportion of young married women in the districts is necessary, or before comparing death-rates, information as to the relative numbers of people at ages when death is less avoidable.

